

AARON HENRY UNITED STATES
POST OFFICE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 892) to redesignate the Federal building located at 223 Sharkey Street in Clarksdale, Mississippi, as the "Aaron Henry United States Post Office," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 892

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 236 Sharkey Street in Clarksdale, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the "Aaron Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Aaron Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 892, as amended, designates the Federal building and the United States Courthouse located in Clarksdale, Mississippi, as the "Aaron Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

Dr. Aaron Henry was a civil rights pioneer from the State of Mississippi. He was born in Clarksdale, Mississippi in 1921. He served in the United States Army, after which he returned to school and earned a degree in pharmacy from Xavier University in 1950.

In 1953, Dr. Henry organized the local branch of the NAACP and served as the State NAACP President from 1960 till 1993. He was instrumental in creating an integrated Democratic Party in Mississippi. He also participated in the Freedom Rider Movement which led to the passage of the Public Accommodations sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In 1979, Dr. Henry was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives and held this office for two additional terms. On the national level, Dr. Henry assisted in securing Congressional support for the passage of the Office of Economic Opportunity, out of which came programs such as Head Start and Job Corps.

The naming of this Federal complex is a fitting tribute to a distinguished African American. I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in favor of the Aaron Henry Federal Building

and United States Courthouse. In doing so, I must say, Mr. Speaker, that I do so out of great and personal respect for a man with whom I worked with when I was a young woman in the civil rights movement.

When I went south in 1963 as a student in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Aaron Henry, in Mississippi, was a fearless freedom fighter who every day risked his life simply by living through each day as the President of the NAACP as a pharmacist at a time when the State of Mississippi was known throughout the world for racial terrorism. This is a man who did as much as any man alive to bring the black and white Mississippians together.

As a young lawyer, I represented the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party before the 1964 Democratic convention when the Freedom Democrats, blacks who were excluded from participation in the Democratic Party in the State, challenged the official Democratic Party and delegation. Aaron Henry was the cochair of that delegation. It says everything about our country and about Dr. Henry, that he lived to become the chair of the Mississippi Democratic Party itself.

H.R. 892 is a bill to designate the Federal building in Clarksdale, Mississippi, and the Aaron Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Dr. Aaron Henry was a civil rights pioneer, a thoughtful mentor, scholar and great humanitarian. He led an active, committed, exemplary life. After attending the local public schools in 1942, he joined the Army and was a veteran of World War II. After the war, he attended and graduated from Xavier University in New Orleans. In 1953, Dr. Henry organized the Coahoma County branch of the NAACP and served as the state NAACP president.

From 1960 to 1993, during the 1960s, he participated in the Freedom Rider movement and in the Mississippi Freedom Summer's nonviolent campaigns of public protest.

Dr. Henry served on numerous boards, such as the Executive Committee of the NAACP, the Federal Council on Aging and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Acknowledging his contributions as a civil rights leader in 1979, the citizens of Coahoma County elected him to the Mississippi House of Representatives, where he was reelected in 1983 and 1987.

Dr. Henry was instrumental in securing passage of legislation which created the Office of Economic Opportunity, and was a strong advocate and spokesman for the Job Corps and Head Start. Dr. Henry was an active member of the Haven United Methodist Church, serving as lay leader. He was committed to community, educational and civil issues throughout his rich life. It is most fitting and proper that we support the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and honor the great contributions of Dr. Henry.

It gives me personal pleasure to urge the passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 892, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the Federal building located at 236 Sharkey Street in Clarksdale, Mississippi, as the 'Aaron Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 892, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS
REGARDING SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 304) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the culpability of Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in the former Yugoslavia, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 304

Whereas there is reason to mark the beginning of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia with Slobodan Milosevic's rise to power beginning in 1987, when he whipped up and exploited extreme nationalism among Serbs, and specifically in Kosovo, including support for violence against non-Serbs who were labeled as threats;

Whereas there is reason to believe that as President of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic was responsible for the conception and direction of a war of aggression, the deaths of hundreds of thousands, the torture and rape of tens of thousands and the forced displacement of nearly 3,000,000 people, and that mass rape and forced impregnation were among the tools used to wage this war;

Whereas "ethnic cleansing" has been carried out in the former Yugoslavia in such a consistent and systematic way that it had to be directed by the senior political leadership in Serbia, and Slobodan Milosevic has held such power within Serbia that he is responsible for the conception and direction of this policy;

Whereas, as President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), Slobodan Milosevic is responsible for the conception and direction of assaults by Yugoslavian and Serbian military, security, special police, and other forces on innocent